The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, December 11, 1801. No. 797

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

☞ *The Editor of this Gazette is sorry to have occasion so frequently to request those in arrears for subscription, to make payment.—His patience and forbearance will soon be exhausted unless a more prompt attention is paid to his requests, and, however disagreeable, he will be under the necessity of resorting to compulsive measures with those who do not speedily discharge their accounts. The Editor still wishes to believe, that this inattention to his requests is more owing to forgetfulness than a determination not to pay, therefore, with a view to give every one a fair chance, he will wait until the* FIRST *of* JANUARY, 1802, *after that time, those who know themselves to be in arrears, will do well to keep a good look out.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on the south side of the Monongahela river, about three miles above Pittsburgh, about the 1st of October last, a brown HEIFER, with some white spots, a crop and slit in both ears. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD M'EUEN.

November 11, 1801.

THE subscribers take the liberty of informing the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the TAYLOR business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Haigh, deceased. Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend on every exertion on their part to merit the approbation of the public.

Robert Baker,
John Hastings.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are, for the last time required to make payment in one month from this date. Those who neglect this notice, may rest assured that compulsive measures will be taken after that time.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, November 25, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO Journeymen that are skilled in working at either Copper or Tin, to whom constant employment will be given for one year, and generous wages paid either by the piece or month. Apply to JOHN HAMSHER, Coppersmith and Tinplate worker.

Pittsburgh, November 26, 1801.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, among which are, a well chosen assortment of the best London Superfine BROADCLOTHS, SECOND CLOTHS, &c. also, CHINTZES, and CALICOES of the most handsome and newest figures, which he will dispose of at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, 18th November, 1801.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Beeswax, Peltries, Country Linnen, &c.

Strayed or Stolen out of the subscriber's pasture on the Coal Hill, one mile from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th of October last, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and three inches high, a natural trotter, blind of the right eye, and a lump on the side of his belly, occasioned by the stroke of a cow.—Whoever takes up said Horse and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and if stolen, and the thief brought to conviction, TWENTY DOLLARS and reasonable charges, paid by

HENRY BELTZHOOVER.

November 12, 1801.

Notice is hereby given to those who have left SADDLES with the subscriber to repair, longer than three months, that if they are not taken away before the 23d of this month, they will be sold for the repairs.

Peter Kintner, Saddler.

Pittsburgh, December 1st, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber some time in June last, a red and white STEER, 8 years old; he is ear marked, but it is not describable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM MARKS.

Allegheny county, Robinson township, Nov. 24, 1801.

THE subscribers having closed their partnership, are desirous to have all their accounts settled—they call ONCE MORE upon those indebted to them to make payment.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, November 4, 1801.

N. B. The business is continued and a fresh supply of GOODS just opened, by

EBENEZER DENNY.

PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

Preliminaries of Peace between the French Republic, and his Britannic Majesty, signed at London, 9th Vendemiare, 10th year of the French Republic, (First October, 1801.)

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

The first consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, and his majesty, the king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being animated with an equal desire of putting a stop to the calamities of a destructive war, and to re-established harmony and good understanding between the two nations, have appointed for that purpose, viz. the first consul of the French republic, in the name of the French people, citizen Louis William Otto, commissary for the exchange of French prisoners, in England; and his Britannic majesty, Robert Banks Jenkinson, Esq. (commonly called Lord Hawkesbury,) one of the members of his Britannic majesty's privy council, and principal secretary of state for foreign affairs —who after duly exchanging their full powers in proper form, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:

Article I. As soon as the preliminaries shall have been signed and ratified, sincere friendship shall be re-established between the French Republic, and his Britannic Majesty by sea and land in every part of the world, and that all hostilities may immediately cease between the two powers, and between them and their allies respectively, orders shall be transmitted accordingly to the sea and land forces with the utmost dispatch; each of the contracting parties engaging to give the necessary passports and facilities to accelerate the arrival of the said orders and to ensure their execution. It is further agreed upon, that all conquests which may be made on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties, from either of them or their allies, after the ratification of the present preliminaries, shall be regarded as void, and shall be faithfully included in the restitutions which are to take place after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

II. His Britannic Majesty shall restore to the French Republic and to her allies, namely, to his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian Republic all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English forces in the course of the present war, *with the exception* of the island of *Trinidad*, and the Dutch possessions in the island of *Ceylon*, of which islands and possessions his Britannic Majesty reserves to himself the complete and entire sovereignty.

III. The port of the Cape of Good Hope shall be open to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting parties, who shall therein enjoy the same advantages.

IV. The island of Malta, with its dependencies, shall be evacuated by the English troops, and restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem. To secure the absolute independence of that island upon the one or the other of the contracting parties, it shall be placed under the guarantee and protection of a third power, to be determined by the definitive treaty.

V. Egypt shall be restored to the Sublime Porte, the territory and possessions of which shall be maintained entire as they were before the present war.

VI. The territories and possessions of her Faithful Majesty shall also be maintained entire.

VII. The French troops shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and Roman state. The English forces shall likewise evacuate Porto-Ferajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they occupy in the Mediterranean or Adriatic seas.

VIII. The Republic of the Seven United Islands shall be recognized by the French republic.

IX. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated by the present preliminary articles, shall be carried into execution, in Europe, within one month: on the continen and seas of Africa and America in three months; and on the continent and seas of Asia in six months after the ratification of the definitive treaty.

X. The respective prisoners shall immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the definitive treaty be restored in a body and without ransom, on the reciprocal payment of the private debts, which they may have contracted.

Differences having arisen respecting the payment of the subsistence of the prisoners of war the contracting powers reserve the right of deciding this question, by the definitive treaty, according to the law of nations and the principles sanctioned by common usage.

XI. In order to prevent all subjects of complaint and litigation which might arise on account of prize made at sea after the signing of the preliminary articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may be taken in the channel, and in the seas of the north, after the space of 12 days, the date from the exchange of the ratification of the present preliminary articles, shall be restored on each part; that the term shall be one month from the Channel and the seas of the north, as far as Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; of two months from the said Canary islands as far as the Equator; and finally, of five months in all the other parts of the world, without any exception or any other distinction more particular with respect to time and place.

XII. All the sequestrations laid on the one part or the other on the funds, revenues, and debts, of whatever kind they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signing of the definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of both nations respecting all debts, property, effects, or rights whatsoever, which in conformity to the acknowledged usages and rights of nations, should be forthcoming at the epoch of peace, shall be referred to the competent tribunals, and in these cases prompt and complete justice shall be done, where such claims shall be respectively made. It is agreed that the present article shall, immediately after the ratification of the definitive treaty, be applied by the contracting powers to the respective allies and individuals of their nations, under the conditions of just reciprocity.

XIII. With respect to the fisheries on the coasts of Newfoundland, and the adjacent islands, and the gulf of St. Lawrence, the two powers are agreed to replace them on the same footing upon which they were before the present war, reserving to themselves the right of making, by the definitive treaty, such arrangements as may appear just and reciprocally useful, in order to place the fisheries of both nations in the most proper state for the maintenance of peace.

XIV. In all cases of restitution agreed to by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the state in which they are at the moment of the signing of the present treaty, and all the fortifications constructed since the occupation of them shall remain entire.

It is further agreed, that in all cases of concessions stipulated in the present treaty, a term of three years, to date from the ratification of the treaty of definitive peace, shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever description or rank they may be, to dispose of their property acquired or possessed, whether previous to or during the present war; during which term of three years they shall be at full liberty to exercise their religion, and to enjoy their property.

The same privileges are granted in the restored countries to all those who shall have made establishments in them of whatever kind they may be, during the time that these countries were in possession of Great-Britain.

With respect to the other inhabitants of the restored countries, it is agreed, that none of them be prosecuted, disturbed or molested in their persons, in their properties, or any pretence whatever, on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to either of the two powers, or for any other reason, unless for debts contracted with respect to individuals, or for acts subsequent to the definitive treaty.

XV. The present preliminary articles shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, at London, in the space of fifteen days at farthest; and immediately after they ratification, plenipotentiaries shall be appointed on both sides, who shall repair to Amiens in order to proceed to the arrangement of the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting powers.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the First Consul of the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present preliminary articles, and have thereto affixed our seals,

Done at London, on the 9th Vendemaire, tenth year of the French Republic—the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and one.

(Signed) OTTO,
HAWKESBURY.

LONDON, *October* 14.

We understand that the marquis Cornwallis will proceed, in a few days to Amiens to meet the French plenipotentiary, and proceed with all possible dispatch to the final arrangement of peace. The first consul's brother, Joseph Buonaparte, who signed the treaty of Luneville, will probably be appointed plenipotentiary on the part of the French republic. It is believed, in the ministerial circles, that the definitive treaty will occupy but a few weeks. The greatest difficulty will certainly arise from the variety of considerations to which the discussion of a fair and satisfactory treaty of commerce must give birth.

The rejoicing and illuminations will be universal throughout the Metropolis this evening.

When citizen Lauriston, Buonaparte's aid-de-camp, arrived this morning in St. James's street, the horses of his carriage were taken out, and he was drawn to the hotel by the populace, with loud acclamations. The Courier French frigate has been captured in the Mediterranean by La Pomone, Captain Gower.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty and the French Republic, and for joining the observation thereof.

GEORGE R.

Whereas preliminaries for restoring peace between us and the French republic were signed at London on the first day of this instant October, by the plenipotentiary of us, and by the plenipotentiary of the French republic; and whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between us and the French republic as follows; that is to say, that as soon as the preliminaries shall be signed & ratified, friendship should be established between us and the French re-

its, by sea and land, in all parts of the world, and that all hostilities should cease immediately; and in order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which might arise on account of prizes which might be made at sea after the signature of the preliminary articles it has been also reciprocally agreed, That the vessels and effects which might be taken in the British channel and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the ratifications of the preliminary articles, should be restored on each side; that the term should be one month from the British channel and the North Sea as far as the Canary Islands including, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place: And whereas the ratification of the said preliminary articles between us and the French republic were exchanged by the respective plenipotentiaries of us, and of the French republic, on the 10th day of this instant October, from which day the several terms above mentioned of twelve days, of one month, of two months, and of five months, are to be computed. And whereas it is our royal will and pleasure that the cessation of hostilities between us and the French republic should be agreed to the several epochs fixed between us and the French republic, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; & we declare that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers both at sea and land, & all other subjects whatsoever; to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against the French republic, and their allies, their vessels or subjects, from and after the respective times above mentioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our court at Windsor the 14th day of this instant October, in the forty first year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and one.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY TUESDAY's MAIL.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.
INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *October* 8.

OFFICIAL.

We have authority to state that the assertion in our paper of yesterday, that M. Otto was informed of capitulation of Alexandria at the time he signed the preliminaries and communicated it to Lord Hawkesbury, is totally destitute of foundation. We have good reason to believe that the French government had no expectation that this event would take place for some time; and we are confident that Mr. Otto had no intimation given of the probability of it: he learnt it from the public papers the next day, and applied for a permission to forward this intelligence to Paris, which was granted to him.

Orders are sent to disband all the sea fencibles immediately.

Government is busily employed in reducing the army and navy to the peace establishment, and in abridging the expences of, suppressing those offices and branches of the public service connected with the war. Several ships have been already paid off, the recruiting parties for the sea and land service have been called in, and the regular regiments will be immediately reduced to six hundred men each. The force of each regiment of cavalry is not to exceed two hundred men.

BOSTON, *November* 25.

FROM RUSSIA.—LATE.

Accounts received here from Russia, state, that party spirit runs high in the capital of the empire—That Constantine, the brother of the Emperor, who is equally hated and despised by the greater part of the nation—is at the head of a "sect" devoted to France, and acted upon by the intrigues of Doroc; that the Emperor considers the true interests of his country to consist in a forcible opposition to the introduction of French principles and manners. Of consequence his predilections are more strongly in favour of the English than the French.

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a friend in Providence, dated Sept. 14.

"The Americans now here are waiting for further intelligence from the Commodore of the American squadron, before they proceed up the Mediterranean. I expect the treaty by him will be a peace with Tripoli. We have advice here that the bashaw had already desired capt. Dale to meet him in order to negociate terms of peace. Dale very wisely, however, declined trusting himself in the hands of so treacherous an enemy, replied that he would receive proposals on board his own ship, but would not land. They had not taken a single American the 15th of last month, which are the latest accounts from the commodore. As for the Algerines, you need feel no apprehensions on their score. They have not declared war: and the ship Washington, which sailed in company with a vessel arrived here four days since, has on board the tribute for them. This will stop their threats. The two Tripolitans which I mentioned in my first letter as being here, still remain laid up and deserted by their crew and commanders, who had such a dread of the American frigates as prevented their even attempting to go out. Their remaining force, according to the last accounts, was only five vessels amounting altogether to 94 guns, and having 420 men—of these, one of 16 guns and 80 men is captured, and it is hard if with three frigates and a schooner the remaining four cannot be kept in order. You may say they can equip more. They have, it is true, more small vessels; but cannot, according to the consul's account, who resided there, get men for them. I hope, however, we shall hear more from them soon, when you may rely on receiving the truth from me. If there is really danger, I will not deceive you in concealing it.

BALTIMORE, *November* 20.

Dreadful Accident.

The Baltimore Bellona Powder-mill, on *Jone's Falls*, about 7 miles from Town, belonging to a Company of Gentlemen of this City, blew up the night before last; by which accident 3 men, who were working in the mill, were shockingly crippled; the life of one of whom is despaired of.

The catastrophe happened about 9 o'clock at night; and, as near as we can learn, was caused by one of the workmen taking the burning snuff of a lamp-wick in his fingers, and finding it rather hot, threw it hastily and inadvertently into a heap of about 300 weight of Powder, then undergoing its operation in the Mill. The explosion was instantaneous: The house, 30 by 40 feet, with every atom in it, was mounted in the air. Of the roof, not a vestige can be found; and the walls, which were of massy stone, are levelled with the ground. The man who was least injured, says, the first place he found himself in, after the return of his senses, was the millrace, without knowing, for a while, what could have placed him there.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 1.

A new Bank, to be instituted in this city, is said to be in contemplation. In addition to the ordinary objects of such establishments, it is intimated, that by the one projected, a moiety of the funds is to be appropriated to the improvement of the roads in our state—a consideration of essential importance to our internal commerce, and rendered doubly desirable from the increasing population of the remote extremities of the state.

Josiah Blakely, Esq. the American Consul, says a Charleston paper, is still in prison, but as no proof of a suspicious nature was found among his papers relative to the charge against him, it was expected orders would be received to liberate him immediately.—The confinement of the American Consul was very much disapproved of at St. Jago, and it was expected he would recover very large damages, especially if his government interfered in the business.

FRANCE and ENGLAND—Land and Sea.

The victories of the French armies during the late war, have unquestionable been brilliant; but the triumphs of the British navy, have equalled, if not surpassed, that brilliancy; and have not been exceeded in any war since the time of the English Alfred. During this war, the French, Spanish and Dutch marine have been so crippled as to be obliged to keep almost constantly in port; destruction having awaited them whenever they ventured beyond the reach of their land batteries. In that time, the English having captured from the powers opposed to her, or destroyed in action, Eighty one sail of the line;—Three Fifty gun ships; One hundred and eighty three frigates; and Two hundred and Twenty four sloops of war, mounting in all, Fourteen thousand six hundred and ninety guns. Besides 856 privateers.—During this time the English have lost in action but Five sail of the line, One Fifty, eleven frigates, and Thirty four sloops of war, mounting one thousand and ten guns—Making a difference in favor of G. Britain of Four hundred and Thirty-five ships, and Thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty guns.

The late war in Europe has exceeded the usual scale of Seven Years war and Ten Years peace; having continued nearly nine years. War was decreed by France against Britain Feb. 1, 1793; and by the British against France the 11th of the same month.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman at Cape-Francois, dated October 30, *to his father in this city.*

"Lest an exaggerated account of the late disturbance here should reach you, I will as minutely as possible inform you of every circumstance relating to it. The chief ground of complanit appears to be an article in the constitution authorising the importation of slaves into the colony; some ambitious and factious men took advantage of this, to impress the negroes with a belief that the *ancient regime* was to be revived, and they were to be made slaves. The principal fomenter of this insurrection is one FLAVILLE, commandant at Limbe, (about 18 miles from the Cape,) and what is singular, the chief cause of the former revolution in this colony, and the man who first made Toussant a general, being the oldest general in the island. He conceived himself injured at not being promoted to a more exalted station. The object of the insurgents was the extirpation of the whites, and nothing short of a miracle has preserved us. Some unguarded expressions first excited suspicions; and a captain of the national guards, called Trois Bal, was taken. Gen. Cristoff (Touissant and Moyes being out of town) ordered his head to be immediately taken off. The fellow's courage failed him, and he disclosed the most horrid plot ever known. He was to command in town, and Flaville in the country. On the night of the 24th, some disturbance was to be made, when (as is usual on such occasions) the general was to be beat. This was the signal; immediately they were to rush on to murder every white and mulatto; not even women and children were to escape. At the same time, Flaville, in the country, was to act over, the same bloody scene, and in the morning march into town, his friends having previously got possession of the forts. On this information of Trois Bal, forty officers were apprehended, and the capital of St. Domingo and its white inhabitants saved from destruction. A large army was marched from this place to meet the Brigands, Gen. Sutcliff commanding in person.

"The villains had already commenced their bloody work. Scarcely a white or mulatto, man, woman, or child escaped the horrid carnage. I cannot state the exact number that have been slaughtered. It is generally supposed to be 400 or 500. A blind man of 90 years of age, a friend to Moyes, was murdered. The General swore vengeance; he joined the army, and ordered no quarters to be given, but every man to be shot as soon as he was taken. His orders were obeyed and few escaped. Flaville was taken by stratagem, and is now in the gaol here. Every day numbers bleed: the slightest suspicion, and you lose your head. A man last night cried fire—He was brought to Christoff—The general drew his sabre, cut off his head, and threw it into the street. Government must now shew its strength, or all is lost. Moyes and Christoff are now in town, and the governor daily expected. The island is at present tranquil. A few troops only remain to pursue the fugitives. Among the killed is gen. Toussaint's old master."

LANCASTER, *December* 2.

The first Tuesday in December, being appointed by the constitution, for the meeting of the Legislature of this state, a number of the Members of Senate assembled in their Chamber, in this Borough; but, not being a Quorum, they adjourned till this day at 10 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, 75 Members being present, they proceeded to the Choice of a Speaker; and ISAAC WEAVER, Esq. was unanimously elected.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *December* 11, 1801.

The LITTLE TURTLE, principal Chief of the Miami Tribe of Indians, together with a Chief of the Potawattami Tribe and three other Indians of inferior grade, arrived here on Saturday last, on their way to the city of Washington, to visit the President of the United States.

Mr. Wells attends them as interpreter.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Preliminary articles of Peace have at last been signed between Britain and France to terminate a destructive war. The origin of the war is now well enough understood to have sprung from the ambition of the leaders of the French Revolution to draw off the attention of that people from their machinations to aggrandize themselves on the ruin of the king, the princes, the nobility, the bishops and the rich. In all this they completely succeeded, but as in many other human schemes, their success became their destruction. Every sect in power in the name of liberty became tyrants, perished by the executioner, and gave room to a new sect of similar profession, conduct and fate; till the Chief Consul with greater power and more absolute sway than ever any king of the house of Bourbon, and reigning with as little love of liberty as any Roman Emperor, has terminated the war. With a vast accession of territory, such as France never possessed since the days of Charlemagne, and a sea coast under her controul from the Baltic to Greece, France has prevented any foreign state from influencing her form of government, and has accepted a government from a foreign adventurer. Allegiance and commission have been transferred from the Bourbons to Buonaparte, from the ancient line of native princes to a Corsican, from a hereditory king to a military commander. The revolution (if it be ended) ends as is often the case just where it began. A Persian mob took the power out of the hands of the king and after tossing it about in various hands and abusing it to the oppression of the people, have restored it to a soldier with more than kingly power. The Bastile is destroyed, but Cayenne remains, and instead of Lettres de Cachet there is deportation. Instead of parliaments there are armies, and bayonets for edicts. Upstart swindlers occupy the estates of the nobility, and profane men the churches of the clergy. That which France disclaimed, the extension of her territory, is the only thing she has established. The noble views of liberty, the golden dreams of happiness, are all vanished. She has maintained her armies by rapine, and extended her boundaries by robbery of her neighbours. Republic and monarchy, strength and weakness, friend and foe, have been equally the object of her spoliation. Britain alone has defied attack and preserved her dominions intire.

Of all her conquests, Britain only retains one island in the East and one in the West-Indies; all the rest she restores. Had she retained Malta it might have looked like receiving stolen goods. Britain was not the aggressor, but if she entered into the war to dictate a government to France she has failed. If she entered into it with a view to preserve her own subjects from Jacobin contagion she has succeeded. If she continued it to restore the Bourbon race of kings she has failed. If she continued it, as she professed, till a government of sufficient stability should exist to treat with she seems to have succeeded. At the first accession of Buonaparte she refused to treat with him. Subsequent events shewed that his power was more stable and likely to become permanent enough to consolidate a peace. No war was ever attended with such complicated embarrassments—an insurrection in the fleet, a rebellion in Ireland, and a spirit of innovation among the people. And no war at a moment of victory and universal faculty of defence was ever more generously terminated by moderation.

The events of this war and of the French revolution furnish a serious lesson to the world of the horrors of war and vanity and mischief of unsettling a government. The revolution began in the specious and plausible form of redressing grievances, removing evils, amending the constitution—and proceeded to a dissolution of all government, to anarchy and tyranny in every mob-leader, and has ended in tyranny in a military despot. And in all this what have the people gained? "Vexation, disappointment and remorse." The events of this revolution shew that there is as much danger to neighbouring states from a spirit of revolution pervading a people as to adjacent houses from a house on fire, and that the mad spirit of revolution and conquest disregards all bounds of faith, justice or charity, and preys indiscriminately on friend and foe, freemen and slaves, rich men and poor.

What effect this peace will have on the parties, on neutral nations and the condition and commerce of the world are serious considerations. If peace give an opportunity of consolidating the union between Britain and Ireland it will be an important benefit to both. The trade of France, if its government can inspire confidence and secure safety, will rapidly revive, and Britain with a more extensive market will have more rivalship. Tho' the power of the native princes of India be greatly broken the restitution of the French possessions there will give an opportunity of intriguing with them against the power of Britain in that quarter. Our shipping will have less employment. If France should, as is probable, obtain Louisiana, we shall have that great nation for our neighbors, and if any disputes should arise about the proposed amendments of our Constitution and a revolution rise out of those disputes about amendments which is very natural in such cases in these times, the friends of democracy and lovers of confusion will be sure of protection, patronage and aid from the veteran legions of France, like the ancient Roman legions, settled after war in this new colony. Possessing the mouth of the Mississippi and a vast and fertile territory this colony will exclusively supply the French West-Indies, and renew the claim of France to the ancient

boundary of Louisiana and we may become one people with them; and looked in fraternal embrace with these heroes of French liberty, we may cast off the English language, English manufactures, English manners, English laws, and the Christian or Protestant religion itself because it is the religion of England, and take up with the French nation eferlasting hatred against the descendants of those from whom we derived our language, our laws and our blood.

FROM THE SHOP OF
Messrs. *VERBAL* AND *TROCHE*.

WANTS.

One wants a benefice, a place, or post;
Another would the people's favour boast,
'Tis hard to say, in fact, who wants the most.

A TRAVELLER, who has been in all circles, recently called at our Shop, and gave us the following from his journal; and requested us to expose it to view among our shop articles.

ENUMERATIO DESIDERIORUM.

The First Consul of France wants—the dominion of the world; and as a prelude to the conquest, intends his gallant tars shall haul Great-Britain up the river Seine to Paris.

The British Government want—to preserve the balance of Europe—in their favour.

The Barbary Powers want—a good drubbing to make them more moderate in their demands upon their foreign friends.

The Cantons of Switzerland want—a William Tell and freedom.

Lord Nelson wants—to bombard the Alps.

The French people want—a respite from tumult, discord, anarchy, and confusion, the certain attendants of frequent revolutions and the spread of levelling principles.

General Menou wants—to be safely landed at Toulon.

The United States want—only Ohio to maintain their government and prosperous situation at home; and their begun system of defence continued to make them respected abroad.

"The ancient dominion" wants—to sway the sceptre of Republicanism in America.

Matthew Lyon wants—to be Governor of Kentucky.

The Commonalty and Foreigners who travel our country want—a new dictionary to define the different titles of the various political "Sects."

The Mammouth wants—to be gnawing the Cheshire Cheese, and the Cheshireites want, one of the French rafts to transport it to Montecello.

Ned Livingston wants—two or three dozen more offices.

Clergymen want—more salaries; Merchants, more customers; and Lawyers, more and wealthier clients.

Reason wants—more adherents.

The votaries of Science want—extensive patronage.

It is said that disinterested patriotism almost wants—an existence.

Many of our common people want—more affability, and many of our great ones want less ceremony and affectation.

Critics want, candour; and modern Authors, originality.

Coquettes want—more flatterers; prudent girls, fewer gallants; and the writer of this wants—Fame and Dollars.

(New Hamp. Sentinel.

An ORDINANCE *respecting* COAL.

BE *it ordained by the Burgesses, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Borough of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, in Town Meeting assembled the 5th day of December, 1801.*

That all Coal which shall be brought for sale within this Borough from and after the first day of January next, shall be delivered in Waggons or Carts the bodies of which shall be measured by the Clerk of the Market; that each Waggon body shall be branded with figures in such a manner as to shew what the same contains twenty, thirty, forty, and fifty bushels, and that each Cart body shall be branded in such manner as to shew the exact quantity it contains. That the Clerk of the Market shall provide branding Irons for the above purpose at the expence of the Borough, and that he shall receive the sum of One Dollar for every Waggon, and Fifty Cents for every Cart which he shall so measure and brand, to be paid by the persons owning the same,

And it is further ordained, That if any person or persons shall after the first day of January next offer for sale Coal brought in any other manner than as above directed, the person or persons so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars, together with costs of prosecution.

Attest. *WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk.*

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SHERIFF's SALES.

BY *virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the* Court-House *in the Borough of* Pittsburgh, *on* Monday *the 28th inst. the following real estates, viz.*

Twenty-eight acres of land and tenements, adjoining lands of William Thompson and the heirs of James Peoples, in Versailles township; also, 100 acres of land and tenements, adjoining of John Shearer and John Gill, in Versailles township. Taken in execution as the property of John M'Kee, at the suit of John Shearer, for the use of George Strahan.

One Tract of Land and Tenements, adjoining lands of Abdiel M'Clure, Esquire, and others.—Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Girty, at the suit of the Administrators of Jacob Bausman, deceased.

A certain Brick Messuage and Tenement, being part of Farm, No. 35, in the manor of Pittsburgh, adjoining an alley on the north-west, and land sold by the defendant to William Gray, bounded also by land the property of John Mossman and Margaret Duncan, containing about 60 acres, be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Archibald C. Read, at the suit of William Earl.

Three hundred acres of Land, with the Appurtenances, and a Grist Mill, situated in Pitt township. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew M'Clure and Abdiel M'Clure, at the suit of Daniel Agate.

Two hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less; in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creeks, adjoining lands of Abraham Freyer, William Freeman, and others. Taken in execution as the property of James Carson, at the suit of Robert M'Gill, assignee of James Clows.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated in Mont township, adjoining lands of Robert Vance, the Ohio river, Henry Ulery, and others. Taken in execution as the property of William Chesney and Adam Patterson, at the suit of James M'Kee.

Four hundred acres of Land and Tenements, be the same more or less, situated on the road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, 33 miles from Pittsburgh, whereon Matthew M'Ewen now resides, adjoining the donation line. Taken in execution as the property of John Huey, at the suit of John Woods.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1801.

Will be offered at Public Sale,

on Monday the 28th inst. at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the following described property, to wit.

ONE Tract of Land called PINE GROVE, situate on the Allegheny river, at the mouth of Pine run, and including the forks of said run, containing 548 acres and 98 perches and allowance. This tract is well watered and timbered, and has the most valuable mill seat in that part of the country.

One other Tract of Land, situate on the Allegheny river and adjoining the above, containing 200 acres, &c.

One Donation Tract of Land, situate in the 5th district, and numbered 996, containing 209 acres, &c. The Neshanock creek runs through this tract. It also abounds in sugar trees, and a large proportion of it is first rate bottom.

One other Donation Tract of Land, No. 344, in the 2d district, containing 200 acres, &c. adjoining Campbell's settlement.

One other Donation Tract, No. 429, in the 2d district, lying on both sides of Slippery Rock creek, and adjoining Elliot's settlement, containing 200 acres, &c.

Also, K and L, being portions of Lots No. 133 and 132, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing 60 feet in front on Liberty street, and extending back 110 feet to Brewery alley, bounded by Marbury street, Liberty street and Brewery alley—and Lot No. 371, in said Borough, bounded by Grant street, Diamond alley and Fifth street.

Terms of Sale.—One-fourth part of the purchase money to be paid at the time of Sale, one-fourth part in six months, one-fourth part in nine months, and one-fourth part in twelve months from the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made for all the above described property.

STEEL SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, December 10, 1801.

Information Wanted.

IF a certain ROBERT WILEY, from near Loughbricklands, in the county of Down, in Ireland, (who some time ago resided in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, but who removed to the back country, state of Virginia) be now living, it is requested by an aged mother, his sister and brothers (lately come into this country) that he will immediately write them the place of his present abode; directing his letter to Elizabeth Wiley, care of James Searling, merchant, Baltimore. Any information respecting the said Wiley, from any of his former acquaintances, will be thankfully received.

☞ Printers will please insert the above, and thereby obtain the prayers of an aged parent, and an almost helpless stranger.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber living on Indian Short creek, north west of the Ohio river, about the 20th of July last, a Strawberry Roan HORSE, about 15 years old, 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder thus 2, a small white spot on one of his jaws, a star in his forehead—likewise, a Sorrel HORSE, 5 years old last spring, 14 hands and an half high, stout made, no brand recollected, both natural trotters. Whoever takes up said Horses and brings them to me, or notifies me thereof so that I can get them again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges paid by

NATHAN UPDEGRAFF.

November 30, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Newbury township, York county, on the night of Saturday the 28th instant, a black HORSE, 8 years old, about 16 hands high, has a star in his forehead, one hind foot white, is sunk a little on his wether, occasioned by the fistula, is unwilling to have the bridle put on, paces a little, but naturally inclines to trot, is good for either riding or drawing.—Whoever secures the thief and horse shall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER GRAMM.

November 30, 1801.

Entered with the subscriber one

of the Wood Rangers of Allegheny county, a dark grey HORSE, 13 or 14 years of age, about 13 hands high, large saddle marks, shod before, mane trimmed, no brand perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, December 8, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living on Brokenstraw, a dark bay MARE, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, all her feet white, bald face, some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DERIUS MEAD.

December 8, 1801.

The subscriber requests all those

indebted to the estate of JOSEPH HAIGH, deceased, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against said estate to bring in their accounts properly attested for adjustment.

JOHN WRENSHALL, Administr.

Pittsburgh, December 11, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 4.*

Captain Woods, of the ship commerce, who arrived at New-York on Tuesday, in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that he was embargoed there 20 days, in consequence of an insurrection on the part of the negroes, headed by General Pelage; that the insurgents seized the person of General La Crosse, and put him on board a Danish ship for Copenhagen; and that the vessel was captured by the English frigate Tamer, and carried into Martinique.

GEORGE-TOWN, *December 4.*

AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States, GIDION GRAINGER, Post-master General, THOMAS T. TUCKER, Treasurer, LEVI LINCOLN, Attorney General, and several members of congress have arrived at the seat of government.

LANCASTER, *December 5.*

WAR!!

The Alexandria Daily Advertiser of the 28th ult. contains the following important article:

Arrived this morning, schooner Harriot, Webb, Antigua, 28 days. Capt. Webb, informs, that in the river he spoke the schooner Neptune, of this port, 38 days from Lisbon, the captain of which informs him, that, SPAIN HAD ACTUALLY DECLARED WAR AGAINST THE U. STATES.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated Nov. 28, to a respectable merchant in this city.

"A fast-sailing schooner just arrived, that passed the brig Neptune, Captain Coleman 30 miles below, directed from Lisbon, who reports that Spain has declared WAR against the United States."

Samuel Maclay, Esq. is appointed Speaker of the Senate.

William and Robert Dickson, are appointed printers of the Bills and Journals of the Senate.

Christian J. Hutter, printer of the German Journals.

James Alexander, Serjeant-at-arms.

Dietrich Heiss, Door-keeper.

Matthew Huston, Esq. is appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives.

James Thackara, Esq. Assistant.

Francis Baily, appointed printer of the English Journals of the same house.

Messrs. Grimler and Solomon Mayer, printers of the Bills.

Snowden and M'Corkle, printers of the German Journals.

James Martin, Serjeant-at-arms.

Joseph Frey, Door-keeper.

The Governor will deliver his Address to the Legislature this day at 12 o'clock in the Chamber of the House of Representatives.

O RARA TEMPORA!

The House of Representatives on Tuesday last, their constitutional day of convening, formed a quorum, and after reading over the returns, elected the honorable ISAAC WEAVER, junior, speaker. The members were then severally sworn or affirmed, as the law directs. The house adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

It is a practice to read the Journals of the preceding day. As soon as the clerk had gone through with them on Wednesday, Mr. FERGUSON, representative from the city of Philadelphia, the metropolis of the United States, arose and begged to know whether or not the Journals, as taken down by the clerk, were not amendable. The speaker replied in the affirmative. The democratical member then moved, that the word *honorable* prefixed to the name of Isaac Weaver, Esq. might be expunged. He said that it was a foreign word, and inconsistent with republican simplicity, the nature and genius of our government. This curious motion was seconded, and the question being put, will the house agree to striking out? Mr. WAYNE rose and said, that attempts of a similar kind to rob our language of decorous terms, were not new; that they had frequently occurred, but that he always considered them as astonishing;—why, said he, shall we destroy the richness of our language? Why this zeal to exchange terms, well understood, particularly those which reflect respect mutually on the persons or things to which they are applied, and on those who make use of them? As well might he be struck out the word *esquire* as *honorable*; if the one was inconsistent with the simplicity of republican manners, so was the other. By attempts of this kind our language would be dismantled of every ornament, and in the course of time, we should render it contemptible, and the respect due to superior would fall along with it. He trusted that this house had too much dignity to strike out, but would content himself with calling the yeas and nays.

Mr. MITCHELL, said, he hoped the word *honorable* would not be struck out; it was an epithet that had long been used and applied to the speaker of this house; if the gentleman could expunge the word from our language, his object perhaps might be attained; but to strike the word from the Journal would answer no good end, and indeed the subject, he said, was too frivolous to occupy the time of the house. There was such a thing as *honor* in human nature, and as long as that was the case we must have some term to express it; he was not fond of innovation, and should therefore be against the motion.

An effort was made to postpone the further consideration of the motion, but it was lost, and the yeas and nays were called. They follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Weaver, Anderson, Conrad, Engel, Ferguson, Gamble, Leacock, Penrose, Potts, Roberts, Snyder, Steel, Udree, Wilson, (of North. & Wayne.) 14.

NAYS.

Messrs. Alexander, Alter, Barnet, Beale, Blair, Brady, Bratton, Broadhead, Bull, Butler, Cooke, Cunningham, Dale, Davis, Eichelberger, Ewalt, Fulmer, Folwell, Franklin, Goodman, jun. Gordon, Hall, Heister, Helman, Henderson, Holgate, Ingels, Kausman, Kerr, (Washington,) Kerr, (Huntingdon) Kimmel, Ley, Lyle, M'Masters, M'Dowell, (Washington) J. Miller, A. Miller, Mitchel, Mohler, John Moor, Jesse Moore, Montgomery, Mayhardt, Odenheimer, Painter, R. Porter, C. Porter, Preston, Pugh, Rea, Rose, Slagle, J. Smith, F. Smith, B. H. Smith, Taylor, Thornburgh, Trevor, Uries, Wayne, Wetherill, Wilson, (Dauphin) W. Wilson, Witman. 64.

On Thursday, after the minutes of Wednesday were read, Mr. MITCHELL said he was about to make a motion which if any of the members should object to *he would* instantly *withdraw* it. He accordingly moved, that all the proceedings of yesterday, relative to the word *honorable*, shall be expunged from the minutes of the house.

Mr. WAYNE objected.

Mr. FERGUSON then rose and said, he most cordially objected to the motion. The more, says he, that I reflect on this subject, the more fully I am convinced of its propriety.

The motion was accordingly *withdrawn*.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Of Full Rate Quality, PATENTED.

200 acres in Crawford county, on the east bank of French creek, about 2 miles below Meadville. It is esteemed one of the most valuable tracts of land on French creek.

In the First Donation District.

No. 153, 200 acres—Situate about one mile west of the mouth of Muddy creek.

No. 158, 200 acres—Being one and an half tract east of the mouth of Muddy creek, and about 4 miles west of Bartel Laffer's, on the Franklin road.

No. 170, 200 acres—Situate about two miles west of the Franklin road, and one tract north of the Depreciation and Donation line, adjoining an extensive settlement.

No. 1757, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and two from the south line of the district, in the vicinity of a settlement on Beaver creek.

Second Donation District.

No. 41, 250 acres—Situate on the state road from Pittsburgh to Franklin, about one mile and an half north of Slippery-rock creek.

No. 179, 250 acres—Situate on the south boundary of the district, and the 5th survey from the state line, bounded north by settled lands of James M'Williams, Francis M'Farland and others, on the Mahoning branch of Beaver creek.

No. 1794, 200 acres—Situate one tract from the western boundary of the state, and four west of No. 179.

Third Donation District.

No. 647, 200 acres—In Mercer county, on waters of Shenango creek, 5 surveys east of the western boundary of the district, and one from the north line thereof.

Sixth Donation District.

No. 1196, 200 acres—Situate in Crawford county, one tract west of the south east corner of the Donation surveys, and adjoining settled lands on Oil creek.

No. 1209, 200 acres—Situate near Mr. Plumer's on the state road from Franklin to Waterford.

Seventh Donation District.

No. 1481, 200 acres—Situate on waters of Woodcock creek, Crawford county, about two miles east of the settlement.

Tenth Donation District.

No. 240, 200 acres—East of Waterford, on the waters of French creek.

Depreciation Lands.

In District No. 4, commonly called Cunningham's District.

No. 39, 40, and 41—Situate adjoining, and each containing 235 acres 135 perches. They are within one mile of the Allegheny river, and about of Pittsburgh.

No. 42, adjoining No. 41—Containing 306 acres and 38 perches, bounded on one corner by the Allegheny river, and including the mouth of Deer creek.

No. 91 and 92, adjoining on waters of Deer creek, each containing 235 acres, & 125 perches.

No. 97, 98, and 99—Situate on the west branch of Deer creek, adjoining, and each containing the same quantity as the preceding, from 4 to 2 miles of the Allegheny river.

No. 100 and 101—On the bank of the Allegheny river below Bull creek. No. 100, contains 232 acres and 152 perches, and No. 101, 211 acres and 131 perches.

No. 104 and 105—Situate adjoining on the east branch of Deer creek, each containing 212 acres and 40 perches.

No. 106—Containing 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, adjoining No. 105.

No. 107—Contains 212 acres and 40 perches, on the same waters, and adjoins No. 106.

No. 131, 132, and 133—Situate adjoining on Deer creek and Coal run, each containing 259 acres and 69 perches.

In District No. 5, commonly called Elder's District.

Nos.	27	acres 257	1-10th	mouth of Buffaloe ck.
	28	296	3-4	
	30	259	2-5	
	31	215	7-10	
	32	259	4-5	
	33	235	4-5	
	38	269	4-5	
	39	256	4-5	
	40	256	4-5	
	41	256	4-5	
	42	254	7-10	
	45	213	2-10	
	46	245	2-10	
	50	259	2-5	
	79	219	1-10	
	80	239	1-10	
	149	253	8-10	
	249	201	7-10	
	249	230	3-10	
	270	203	9-10	
	272	203	9-10	

The above Twenty one tracts are situate on Buffaloe creek and Limestone run, convenient to the Allegheny river—are generally of the best quality, well watered and timbered.

Unquestionable titles will be made for all the above described Lands, and liberal credit given for the purchase money of the greater part.——Apply to THOMAS COLLINS, Attorney at New Pittsburgh. November 9, 1801.

Preparing for the press, and speedily will be Published, The

REPUBLICAN BEACON;

Or, Memoirs and Political Lucubrations of

Alexander Fowler, Esq.

a Brigadier General of the Pennsylvania Militia, formerly an Officer in the British King's 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment of Foot, in which British Tyranny will be displayed in a variety of instances.

EPITOME OF THE CONTENTS.

THESE Memoirs contain miscellaneous pieces wrote during the Revolutionary War, and published in the American and English papers—Letters to and from General Fowler whilst a British Officer, on the views and policy of the British Cabinet—His persecution at Boston in 1775, by General Gage, the British Commander in Chief, for daring to announce his Political principles—A charge preferred against him by a combination of Sycophants, for declaring at Philadelphia in 1773, "THAT HE WAS DETERMINED TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION, SOONER THAN DRAW HIS SWORD AGAINST THE INJURED AMERICANS"—His Trial on this Charge—His Treatment during this Inquisitorial Trial, and the eventual effects thereof—He retires from the King's service, and embarks at Boston for England—His conduct whilst there—He institutes a suit in London, by the advice of the celebrated Serjeant Glynne, against General Gage, for a malicious Prosecution—Damages laid at FIVE THOUSAND GUINEAS—The Event—He settles his private affairs in England, and takes an emphatic farewell of his Native Country—He arrives in France, and waits upon the American Commissioners—He embarks from Nantz, and arrives in America—His Address to Congress—His infirmities rendering him unable to take an active part against the British invaders, he is appointed by Congress to the confidential Office of Auditor of the Western Department—His conduct therein—Concluding with some Observations on the Conduct of General B—— alias the Big Moon, who is eventually charged by the Citizens of Pittsburgh with a long list of Oppressions, and removed from the Command of the Department, in which business General Fowler became the ostensible Prosecutor in behalf of the People.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING withdrawn from the turpitude of the times, and the prattling of politics to a small farm, I had determined that the evening of my life should have been spent in retirement, but the clamours of party spirit, and calumnies of faction, has roused me from this determination. Dragged forward by the wickedness of some, and the weakness of others, I have been compelled to submit my conduct during the revolutionary war, to the investigation of my fellow citizens, which I flatter myself can never be imputed by the liberal as the effects of either vanity or self-interest, when it must appear evident to all, that compulsion is the cause. But methinks I hear some exclaim,—Is not this General Fowler an Englishman? True. Was he not an officer in the British King's service? Granted. From whence then springs his resentment to his native country. I will tell you, my fellow citizens. I never opposed the views of my country, until those views became repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, and the inherent rights of mankind. Nay, I went further—I opposed my own interest, when that interest, secluded candour and integrity, and I indignantly spurned the honors of my profession, when those honors became the recompence of servility, and were to be purchased by oppression and injustice. Curse on the wealth and honor gained by such means! Compared with its possession poverty is splendor, and a cabbin * becomes more honorable than a palace.

The parade of garrisons, and din of arms, having been my academy from an early period of my life until the meredian of it, is ill-calculated for study; and attic diction, fine turned periods, and polished numbers, are as seldom the production as the pride of an Old Soldier; but to Republicans plain dealing sounds best, and the disinterested honest man who has openly pursued a fair name, requires neither the pen of a Pope, nor the pencil of an Angelo, to embellish or put a gloss on his actions. My conduct and sufferings for the cause of American Independence, shall be pourtrayed in honest home-spun language flowing spontaneously from the heart, for a plain story requires little art, and recorded facts admit of no embellishment.

However, I here beg leave to apprise my fellow citizens, that on the perusal of the REPUBLICAN BEACON, it will not be found that my services to my King and Country, long and faithful as they were, procured me a pension at court—that my principles put money in the funds—or that my integrity annexed a slave to my retinue but these are laurels which if ambition and avarice cannot envy, honest men will not

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* General Fowler resides now in the evening of his life in a Cabbin. His principles taught him to be satisfied with little, and to be content under a clapboard-roof. He enjoys good health, and continues conscientiously scrupulous in his policies, and sooner than depart an iota from what he thinks just and right he would submit to live on a barren glade.

condemn; for during eighteen years that I served as an officer in the British King's service, I served with the consciousness of duty discharged to my country, and humanity to my fellow creatures; but my feelings not comporting with the dissolute, despotic views of a British cabinet, I retired from the service after an unheard of prosecution, on the 9th day of October, 1775, not however like the warriors of the East loaded with the spoils and plunder of the industrious, but in the pride of honorable poverty, maimed and loaded with oppression for conduct that merited a better fate, and with the heart-felt consolation of having attended, in all situations, to the interest of my country, and the glory of having neglected my own.

As I cannot, I conceive, have a nobler Epitaph than the accusation the Royal Ruffians exhibited against me in 1775, I take this opportunity of recommending it to my executors, as such, requesting that it may be executed by William Cunningham, Stone cutter, in his best manner.

EPITAPH.

Here lies the body of Alexander Fowler, aged ——. He was born in Northumberland, in Great-Britain, and served as an Officer in his Country's service, from an early period of his life, until the meredian of it; but so much was he opposed to the claims of Great-Britain, over America, that he openly and indignantly declared, on the eve of the American Revolution, "That he was determined to resign his commission, sooner than draw his sword against the injured Americans." For which declaration, altho' he suffered a political martyrdom, he had no cause to regret, for America became Independent, and he enjoyed the pleasing consolation of living and dying a Free Man.

"Such in these moments, as in all the past,
Oh save my Country, Heaven! was his last."

The REPUBLICAN BEACON will be published by subscription, and as soon as such a number of subscriptions are received as will defray the expence of publication, the work will be struck off on good paper and a handsome type.—The price to subscribers will be One Dollar.

Subscriptions are received at Mr. Scull's Printing Office, John Wilkins, Esq. Andrew Richardson, Esq. Samuel Jones, Esq. Recorder, Mr Thomas Bracken, and Mr. Henderson, Pittsburgh—Ephraim Jones, Esq. late Sheriff; Captain George Robinson, Major Joseph Ashton, and John Fowler, Esq. Pine township; Samuel Firdley, Esq. Samuel Cunningham, Esq. and Abdiel M'Clure, Esq. Butler county; John Littleford, Esq. Mercer county; George Fowler Franklin; David Mead, Esq. and Doctor Kennedy, Meadville; Thomas Rees, Esq. and Col. Forster, Presqu'isle; Jonathan Coulter, Esq. and William Plummer, Esq. Beaver; Col. Thomas Stokely, and Mr. John Purviance, Washington; Mr. Sterling Johnston, M'Kee's Port; Colonel Bayard and Col. M'Farland, Elizabeth Town; Andrew Monroe, Esq. Canonsburgh; Col. H. Noble, and George Vallandigham, Nobiesburgh; Col. John Sproat, Beaver county; Colonel Bernard Gilleland, Butler county; Col. Robert Reed, Mercer county; Col. Martin, Peters creek.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied at 50 Cents per dozen.

October 15, 1801.

GABRIEL DUBAC,

Has just received and opened for Sale, at his Store in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Together with

GROCERIES

of the best quality, which he will sell on very moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION, situate in Westmoreland county, at the mouth of Jacob's creek, on Youghiogeny river, containing 294 acres and three quarters, most part of which is rich bottom. There is a good farm house, &c. about 25 acres of the best timothy meadow, and 30 acres more of land cleared. There is a good mill seat on the tract, and it is one of the best stock farms in the country, as nearly 180 acres of the richest land in the world, may be easily watered and converted into meadow. There is a great plenty of fine fish, both in the creek and the river, and an orchard of 200 bearing apple trees, and several springs of excellent water. For terms apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, in Pittsburgh. October 26, 1801.

Twenty-five Cents per pound,

will be given for

Combed Hogs Bristles,

by the subscriber, They will answer as well after the Hogs are scalded, as before, and those of a Hog of a year old, will answer. He hopes that to encourage manufactures in this western country they will be saved, as their is so little trouble in doing it.

JAMES C. RAMSAY, Brush maker.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & C

Have just received at their Store opposite Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of Goods, mentioned in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Blankets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Linsey, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jean, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars*)*

READ'S DIGEST

Of all such Acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the several acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subscribers may be supplied with their Books.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARES, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c. &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

JOHN HANNAH,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen and Ladies of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. M'Knight, taylor, in Fourth Street between Market and Wood Streets, and next house to the Store of Mr. John Irwin. He hopes from his experience in the above business, and having laid in a stock of the best materials, and from his attention and desire to please, he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1801.

N. B. Two or Three good Journeymen will meet with a good and steady seat of work, by an early application.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received, and are now opening a neat and handsome assortment of

DRYGOODS,

suitable for the present and approaching Season, which they are determined to sell, as useful, at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, 17th November, 1801.

N. B. They continue to keep a very handsome assortment of MILL and CROSS CUT SAWS of the best quality.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION containing 425 acres, lying on the waters of Little Whelen, in Ohio county, state of Virginia, 4 miles from Wells Liberty, on which Tract there is about one hundred acres of cleared land, two orchards and some meadow. The land is of equal quality to any in the neighbourhood. For further information apply to THOMAS GRAY, living on the premises.

November 21, 1801.

The subscriber having purchased of a certain Abraham Basley, a Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and in part payment gave him an obligation for Twelve Dollars, payable in three months. And whereas, on leaving my house he took with him, in a clandestine manner, the said Saddle and Bridle; and I presume he will endeavour to part with my obligation, this is therefore to give notice, that no payment will be made by virtue of his order or assignment.

JOHN REED.

Pittsburgh, November 23, 1801.